

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

U.S. WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny, Temp. 26-34. Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 21-29 (27-32). LONDON: Occasional showers. Yesterday's temp. 70-85 (71-83). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny, Temp. 26-35 (28-38). NEW YORK: Sunny, Temp. 24-35 (26-38). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1970

Established 1887

100,000 March As Army Keeps Peace in Ulster

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, July 13 (UPI)—With drums pounding and orange flags waving, nearly 100,000 marchers trooped along the barbed-wire ordered streets of Northern Ireland today in a massive celebration of Protestant control of this tortured country.

Army helicopters flattered in the cloudy sky, the fervently Protestant Orange Order started dawn-to-dusk parades in the six towns of Northern Ireland, now guarded by 18,000 armed soldiers and policemen. "We're loyal Protestants. We're loyal to our church and we're loyal to the British way of life and we're worried now," said Mrs. Hannah Spence, holding her 4-year-old granddaughter Cheryl on Donegal Place in downtown Belfast. They were gazing at the "Sons of Conquerors" marching band. "We don't want a united Ireland. No, sir. We're separate from the Catholics and we'll stay separate."

500,000 Watch

More than half of Northern Ireland's Protestant population of 1 million stood on street corners, draped with Union Jacks, and on country roads to watch the parades. The paraders marched to the sound of drums, fife and pipe ensembles, with youths holding paintings of Queen Victoria and 17th-century generals and "the boy Jesus," in an occasion resembling a religious rite—a rite intertwining the passions, the politics and the obsessions of Northern Ireland.

Mr. Jones, speaking for the negotiators, said they had given a "revised" offer that would present to a meeting of states Wednesday morning, trying to discuss details of the offer to be put to the Union tomorrow.

Mr. Jones, speaking for the Department of Employment and Productivity, said, "If the offer is acceptable or we have to be more negotia-

tions to say whether the offer is a good one, but a spokesman for the Department of Employment and Productivity said, "got an offer and seem quite with it."

Minister Happy, Too
Mr. Carr, minister of employment and productivity, said he was "happy" with the settlement, spokesman said. Mr. Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, represents 85 percent of the workers.

Unions representing 47,000 longshoremen had organized the walkout in support of a demand for an 80 percent wage increase—from \$26.40 a week (base sum) to \$48.

The government had said such a shutdown would be a "disaster" to the seaborne nation. More than 100 million tons of cargo and 87 percent of its total imports and exports pass through Britain's seaports.

Officials said the government had decided if the talks broke down, proclaim a state of emergency immediately and to take powers to troops if necessary to move supplies.

Korea Premier
says He'll Quit If
S. Cuts Troops

SEOUL, July 13 (UPI)—South Korean Prime Minister Chung Il-nam vowed today that he and nine members of his cabinet will resign if the United States carries out a planned removal of 10 of the 64,000 American troops in the country.

He said that the next two or three years will be a critical period with North Korea probing for a chance to attack.

All 30 million Koreans are against this reduction, he said, and the Korean government is trying to explain it to the people? There should be a program to modernize the armed forces and reduce the U.S. troops, instead of reducing first and modernizing later."

Taiwan, Moscow
Start Series of
Secret Contacts

APPEL, Taiwan, July 13 (UPI)—Nationalist China and the Soviet Union recently abandoned about 10 years of low-level periodic secret diplomatic contacts, informants said today.

While Nationalist representatives could remain under instructions to avoid casual contact with Russians, pre-arranged meetings between diplomats of the world's strongest Communist power—one of the world's most ardent Communist governments—have entirely collapsed.

It is believed that the collapse came with the renewal of Moscow's peace talks last August and became definite with a recent diplomatic rebuff to the Nationalists.

The two countries broke off relations in 1949 when the Russians recognized the government of Mao Tse-tung. But about five years ago, they began to thaw a bit. The reason was attributed to Moscow's new alliance with Communist China in the mid-1960s.

Impressed by Progress

Westmoreland Is Optimistic
On Return to Viet Battlefield

By Sydney H. Schanberg

FIRE SUPPORT BASE VUEURL, South Vietnam, July 13 (UPI)—Gen. William C. Westmoreland, former commander of United States forces in Vietnam and now Army chief of staff, dropped in at this nervous hilltop outpost for half an hour today and exuded optimism about the war.

The general, back in Vietnam for the first time since he left two years ago for his Washington assignment, said that he had been impressed by the "considerable progress" made toward normalizing the country's affairs. He predicted that the new "self-confidence" of the South Vietnamese forces would make possible the planned withdrawal of 150,000 U.S. troops by the end of April next year and that the enemy was now too "extended" to launch a nationwide offensive in Vietnam.

Displaying the assurance about the war's outcome that he was known for even in the darkest days of his stewardship here, Gen. Westmoreland also said that the government of Premier Lon Nol in Cambodia had "certainly" bettered a 50-50 chance of surviving.

The general made a 31-minute tour of the firebase. Just before he reviewed the troops two men

were pulled out of ranks because they had mustaches.

"I couldn't believe it," said one of them, Spec. 4 Donald Rutherford, a 19-year-old radar operator from Fresno, Calif. "It just shows what happens if you're a little bit different," he added.

Other members of the unit had

trunks of older vintage.

"We're shorthanded," said Spec. 4 Leslie Cruz of New York City.

"We don't get enough chow," said Spec. 4 Luis Newball of Cayey, Puerto Rico.

Others complained about having no latrine or shower. "The artillery guys have a shower," said one soldier. "But the only reason we got to use it was because the general was coming and they wanted us to look nice."

"This is just a big show," said Sgt. Yern Perrin, 21. "They come to see what it's like, but they don't see what it's like. It's just a put-on like playing a big game. They don't know what we're up against."

Sgt. Perrin was asked if he would tell Gen. Westmoreland these things if he got a chance to talk to him.

"What I want to say and what I would say are two different things," he replied.

Associated Press



PROTESTANT PARADE—Royal Avenue in Belfast is packed with spectators as the Orangemen march past.

Economic Problems Seen Behind Delay

Soviet Party Congress Put Off to March

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 13 (NYT)—The Communist party Central Committee unexpectedly decided today to postpone the 24th party congress to next March.

The announcement of the postponement, by Tass, the official press agency, surprised the diplomatic community here because, on June 12 and July 2 party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev said in speeches that the congress would be held this year.

Under the rules of the party, the congress should be held every four years, but it is not unexpected, nor odd, to be delayed.

To the minority Roman Catholic—who will hold a parade of their own on Aug. 15—the celebration struck raw nerves.

"For God's sake stay out of the place and leave them to their lunatic parade," Tom Conroy, chairman of the Belfast Catholic Defense Committee, told his fellow Roman Catholics shortly before the marches began in such Protestant areas as Shankill Road, where walls were scrawled with the freshly painted words: "No Pope Here."

During the tense morning and afternoon, there were only brief and sporadic moments of violence. Near Crumlin Road, bottles and stones were thrown at British soldiers by Roman Catholic youths who fled when the troops moved in. An unexploded bomb was found at the British Legion Hall here. In Armagh, two miles from the Republic of Ireland border, a small deserted Presbyterian church was destroyed by what police termed "malicious fire."

The 23rd congress was held in March and April, 1966. The 22d congress convened in October, 1961.

The Tass announcement of the Central Committee's decision, made in a plenary session today, did not note that the new date for the congress amounted to a postponement.

The agency gave no reason for the postponement, but said that "the speaker on this question" (setting the congress date) was "delaying the congress date" (setting the congress date).

In recent months, Mr. Brezhnev has called for new efforts to improve the sluggish Soviet economy.

The Soviet economy, Western analysts, have said, is suffering

from a low labor productivity rate in industry, unpredictable agricultural production and widespread shortage of consumer goods. The economy is also strained, the analysts said, from the maintenance of its military capabilities.

On July 2, Mr. Brezhnev, in a report approved by the Central Committee, condemned agricultural mismanagement, acknowledged food shortages and promised increased production in the five years beginning in January.

Some diplomats also speculated that Mr. Brezhnev might want more time to improve his leadership record, thus strengthening his chances of being re-elected party general-secretary in March.

Saigon Freeing 500 Con Son Prisoners

By George McArthur

SAIGON, July 13.—The South Vietnamese government is flying about 500 prisoners from the penal island of Con Son to Saigon for release within the next few days, an Interior Ministry officer said.

Tass also said that Mr. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would address the March congress.

Mr. Brezhnev, Tass said, will deliver the Central Committee's report. Mr. Kosygin will speak on the 1971-1975 national economic plan, it said.

The announcement that Mr. Kosygin would address the congress's 4,000 voting delegates was considered confirmation that he would be reelected premier by the Supreme Soviet, or national legislature, which convenes tomorrow.

Under the constitution, Mr. Kosygin and his government ministers submit their resignations to the Soviet, which either accepts or remains the same government.

Any decision to replace Mr. Kosygin, however, would normally have to be first approved by the party's ruling 11-member Politburo and the Central Committee, which has

about 180 members.

In addition to the 500 men and women prisoners reportedly held in the "tiger cage" maximum-security cells, there have been about 5,500 prisoners on Con Son, most of whom are housed in more or less ordinary camps and barracks.

The prisoners now being released are "low-level Communist criminals" who have either completed their sentences or who are being

held pending trial.

The name given in the broadcast was not entirely audible, but spokesman in Saigon said a serial number listed was only one digit off that of Pfc. John Sweeney, who was listed as captured in South Vietnam Feb. 18, 1969.

Associated Press



BACK IN THE FIELD—Gen. William C. Westmoreland, U.S. Army chief of staff and former Vietnam commander, inspects an honor guard of People's Self-Defense Force at a training center in Vinh Long province. Gen. Westmoreland is checking on progress in Vietnamization on a week-long visit to South Vietnam's war zones.

Austria	6	5	Liberia	9	Palestine	1
Belgium	10	B.F.	Luxembourg	10	I.R.	
Denmark	12	D.K.	Morocco	12	DR.	
France	12	E.C.	Netherlands	8.85	Flor.	
Germany	12	E.O.M.	N.W.	1.75	Fr.	
Great Britain	1/6	E.P.	Norway	1.75	G.M.R.	
Greece	8	Orc.	Portugal	6	Ecc.	
India	20	Rials	Spain	15	Per.	
Italy	120	Lira	Turkey	2.50	T.L.	
Lebanon	1,610	U.S. Military	Venezuela	50.15	U.S.	
				3.05	U.S.	

Eban Proposes Informal Talks With Egyptians

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, July 13 (NYT)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban proposed today that Israeli and Egyptian representatives meet informally "without prejudice to their respective positions" to start breaking the Arab-Israeli diplomatic deadlock.

In a broad speech to the Knesset, or parliament, Mr. Eban outlined what Foreign Ministry officials called "a new initiative for peace."

He revealed no concessions of substance but left open the possibility of discussion through a UN mediator, of U.S. proposals submitted to both sides secretly late last month.

Arab governments have criticized, but not formally rejected, these proposals, which Western diplomats believe are under intensive discussion now in Moscow by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Soviet leadership.

Mr. Eban dismissed a recent Soviet plan submitted to the four powers at the UN and published in a slightly different form in London last week. The Russian purpose, he said, was simply to test U.S. resolve.

The Soviet plan presented in two versions recently is not a peace plan but a plan designed to maintain continuous tensions in the Middle East," Mr. Eban told the legislators.

"It is clear that Soviet motives are not confined to the Arab-Israeli conflict but that there are also efforts to undermine the international balance to put to the test the responsibility of the United States as a stabilizing and balancing force in the system of world security, to circumvent the southern defense of Europe and to establish a Soviet military foothold in Africa."

Mr. Eban's report was approved by the Israeli cabinet at a meeting yesterday. Israeli observers considered the speech "hawkish" in tone. But both Mr. Eban and other Knesset members in the subsequent debate alluded to the desirability of close cooperation with the United States in the evolving Middle East.

Mr. Rogers came back last night after visiting Manila, Saigon, Tokyo and London. The tour concluded with a two-day conference on the areas with Britain's new government leaders and with U.S. Ambassador David E.E. Bruns and career diplomat Philip C. Habib.



Abba Eban

AP

Israelis Fight
Arab Foes on
Three Fronts

TEL AVIV, July 13 (Reuters)—

Israel's armed forces went into action today on three fronts, with a commando raid into Jordan, a pursuit operation into Lebanon and continued air strikes along the Suez Canal.

An Israeli commando force struck into Jordan during the night and blew up a Jordanian outpost, killing at least four soldiers, in retaliation for a recent flareup in Arab guerrilla attacks in the north Jordan valley, a military spokesman said.

The portions of Mr. Eban's statement dealing with Arab-Israeli diplomacy were released in an official English translation from the original Hebrew.

An Israeli officer was killed and eight others injured in the operation which followed several rocket and mortar attacks from Jordanian territory against Israeli towns in the past week.

In Amman, a military spokesman said Jordanian defenders drove back an Israeli force of about 50 paratroopers which crossed the River Jordan early today and inflicted heavy losses on them.

He said the commander of a Jordanian post, a warrior officer, ordered his men to fire as the Israelis came very close to the post on the east bank in the north Jordan valley. The post's heavy fire paralyzed the Israelis, and the two sides fought a fierce 40-minute battle, the spokesman said.

In Amman, a military spokesman said Jordanian defenders drove back an Israeli force of about 50 paratroopers which crossed the River Jordan early today and inflicted heavy losses on them.

The Israeli was freed in Hanoi Friday night after appearing at a news conference, the "Liberation Radio" broadcast, monitored in Saigon, said. It

Will Fight On**Sihanouk: 'Un Homme de Combat'**

By Norman Webster
© 1970 The Toronto Globe and Mail
PEKING, July 13.—For a man condemned to death in his home capital a week ago he looked pretty fit. I told him so and he gave that good white-toothed laugh you see in all the photographs and said he had always been "un homme de combat."

We sat down on a sofa. There were antimacassars on the sofa, tea mugs on the table, and Norman Sihanouk grabbed the interview and started to run away with it. My heart sank as the minutes ticked by. I had been told beforehand I would probably get half an hour and well past the halfway mark we had moved no closer to the present than 1953, and I had not got in a single question.

I should have relaxed. Prince Sihanouk is not man to let his case go unspoken. The interview eventually lasted two and a quarter hours.

He compared the struggle in Cambodia to a prizefight. The bell has rarely rung for the third round, he said, and it is only after the tenth that everything will be settled.

Like Petain and Laval

Then the traitors will get theirs. Lon Nol and company, who had him condemned in absentia in Phnom Penh last week, will find themselves in the position of Petain and Laval after the return of De Gaulle and the Free French in the Second World War.

The prince, of course, is De Gaulle.

Sihanouk in person is charming, forceful, ebullient. Joy and sorrow play openly on his face. His hands are by turns supplicating and resolute. Several times he bounced



Norodom Sihanouk

have come for the summer from their studies in Moscow and Prague. The family will soon be going to the beach at Pailai, one of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's favorite retreats, on the sea east of here.

Other Points

Among the salient points made by the prince were the following:

- Each member of the Indo-chinese alliance is pledged to aid the cause of the other "right to the end of the fight." If Cambodia is liberated first, it will continue the battle against Saigon, even to sending Cambodian troops to fight in South Vietnam.

- U.S. bombing and the "atrocious conduct" of Saigon's Vietnamese troops are pushing the peasant population of Cambodia increasingly to active support of Sihanouk.

- The prince does not envisage grave Khmer-Vietnamese racial problems in the future. He said his Khmer people have no hard feelings for Vietnamese as such, only for the "foreign gangsters" from Saigon.

- The prince's partisans occupied the ancient temples at Angkor on their own hook, not at his orders. They withdrew because world public opinion frowned on the action.

- The prince has been told by his armed-forces chief to wait at least some months before returning to Cambodia. There are dangers of bombardment or of a paratroop operation against a Sihanouk headquarters. And it is important for the Cambodian, Indochinese and Third World causes that he not be killed or captured. "This is not a question of courage," Sihanouk said. "Gen. de Gaulle did not shoot rifles with the Resistance in France; he directed it from London, and no one could say De Gaulle lacked courage."

up—a short, dapper man in a gray suit—to hurry to an adjoining room and bring back newspapers and magazines with articles that supported his contentions. He emphasized the importance to him of information of Western reporters.

Next time he said he was tired and needed a vacation. This is scarcely surprising. The larger parts of both May and June were taken up with state visits to North Vietnam and North Korea, and Peking has been a grueling round of meetings, speeches and statements.

Vacation at the Beach

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Associated Press
AFTER 12 YEARS, FREEDOM—79-year-old Bishop James Edward Walsh in Hong Kong Saturday with Rev. James Sullivan. The bishop was released by the Chinese Friday.**Thais Confer With Ky on Possible Pact**

HONG KONG, July 13 (Reuters)—

American Bishop James Edward Walsh said today that the severity of the 20-year jail sentence passed on him by China was unjustified and that he bore no bitterness against the Chinese.

The 79-year-old Catholic bishop spoke of his 12 years' confinement in a Shanghai prison to Father John McCormack, superior general of the Maryknoll fathers.

Father McCormack came from New York to escort Bishop Walsh back to the United States probably via Rome for an interview with Pope Paul VI, after the bishop has rested sufficiently to make the journey.

Describing Bishop Walsh as "truly a hero" to all Christians, Father McCormack said, "I find him to be in good health considering his age and what he has been through."

"I find no bitterness in him, and that he is surprisingly gentle and kind toward the people who imprisoned him, even though he feels that the severity of the sentence was entirely unjustified."

With top government leaders prolonging their stay in Moscow, there was no official comment.

The semi-official daily al-Akhbar, however, noting that it had reported last Thursday that the United States would send Israel six Phantom fighter-bombers to replace losses, said the confirmation "means that the United States is not just an accomplice but shares the full responsibility of planning and execution and the compensation of losses."

The mass circulation newspaper al-Gomhouria described the delivery of new electronic equipment and aircraft as a late phase in a process leading toward direct American military intervention.

"The Americans fail to understand that any direct interference in the area would inflame its peoples, would intensify their revolutionary feelings to dimensions which many years of political action alone could not have achieved," the paper said.

Newspapers published without denial the statement of Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco yesterday that the Soviet Union had lately delivered landing craft to the United Arab Republic. Al-Ahram commented, however, "Sisco failed to state that when Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal they would be crossing over to Egyptian territory."

Diplomatic quarters here were intrigued by another statement by Mr. Sisco in his television interview last night: "We are participating in the Indochina situation."

the Chinese authorities Friday and walked across the border into Hong Kong.

Father McCormack said it was the first time he had talked with Bishop Walsh in 23 years.

"It was a moment of deep emotion for me, because this man is truly a hero to me, to all Maryknollers and to all Christians who have known about his imprisonment," Father McCormack said.

Bishop Walsh was expected to leave the hospital within two weeks.

(Associated Press)

Bishop Walsh Says Sentence Was Unfair But Isn't Bitter

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Israel Working On an A-Bomb, Senator Says

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI)—

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said yesterday Israel definitely is trying hard to develop nuclear weapons.

Sen. Symington, a former secretary of the air force who now is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Near Eastern affairs, refused to give any details but indicated Israel was working on bombs rather than missiles.

"I don't think there's any question about the fact that Israel is doing its best to develop nuclear weapons and . . . they don't have to be launched—they can be dropped," he said.

And when asked in an interview if Israel already had any nuclear weapons, the senator replied abruptly: "I think we're getting pretty close to something I can't talk about."

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Patriotism in Cambodia

WASHINGON, July 13 (AP)—

The State Department said today that it has no knowledge of any new Soviet proposals for an Indochina peace conference.

A spokesman added, however, about the U.S. initiative that it may not have understood the how far-reaching such pronouncements might be. Another reason is that the U.S. plan deals only with procedures for getting negotiations started again, whereas the Soviet plan contains some elements of a possible settlement.

Mr. Thant had been brief, the spokesman said.

On the northern front in Lebanon which has also seen an increase in tension in the wake of the recent Israeli raid, an Israeli patrol thrusts its frontier after it had been driven off upon from Lebanese territory, Israeli spokesman said.

A Lebanese woman was wounded during the operation and died in a hospital in Beirut.

Lebanese artillery today hit an Israeli half-track of a

hicle and drove back another

as they entered Lebanese territory.

Lebanese military spokesman in Beirut confirmed today a

Lebanese woman was wounded in an exchange of fire and died in a

Lebanese town.

Lebanese authorities added, however, that the withdrawal was an exchange of fire and in

and said Lebanese authorities asked the Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Commission and the

Cross to ensure her return.

Last night Arab guerrillas in Lebanon shelled the area of

Lebanese town, a mile south of the border.

Observers here saw today a

suit operation as a warning

Lebanese authorities to take

mediate measures to curb

attacks in accordance with the

decision last month to prevent

incidents from Lebanon ter-

riy, one of Israel's principal

day resorts, seven miles south

of the border.

This was a reference to a

suggestion at a United Nations press conference by Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik that a new Geneva conference be convened to deal with the Indochina situation.

Moscow, Mr. Malik said, was interested in such a solution.

Mr. Bartsch repeated yesterday

the United States would favor

a peaceful solution of the Indochina war, but he cautioned that this was a general statement and did not refer to the Delhi report.

Lauding American Proposal**Thant Calls U.S., Soviet Plan In Mideast 'Complementary'**

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 13 (WP)—Secretary-General U Thant today placed the United States Middle East initiative on a par with new Soviet and Chinese plans, praising it as "a helpful advance" containing "positive elements."

His statement, issued through a United Nations spokesman, also noted that Mr. Thant regards U.S. and Soviet proposals "as being complementary and tending to narrow the gap."

This volunteered comment, which followed a detailed briefing from the State Department Friday before a White House dinner for Mr. Thant, went farther than the secretary-general had been willing to go previously about the U.S. plan. It aims at a 90-day cease-fire during which UN representative Gunnar Jarring would resume his peace mission with the warring parties.

Last week at a press conference in Geneva, Mr. Thant praised the Soviet plan for "concrete and positive elements" respecting the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. However, he ducked a question on the U.S. initiative.

Soviet Plan

The Soviet plan, first broached in Washington June 2 and later presented to the Big Four ambassadors here June 24, would take effect upon completion of an undefined first stage of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. It contemplates ultimate

settlements of the disputed areas in accordance with the American plan.

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Op/Ed Col 5a
About Ancient Egyptians**Heyerdahl Says Trip Proves His Theory**

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 13 (Reuters) — Thor Heyerdahl, who arrived here last night after a 57-day voyage in his papyrus boat Ra-2, said he thought the 3,900-mile trans-Atlantic trip proved his theory that ancient Egyptians could have sailed to the Americas in similar craft.

Mr. Heyerdahl, tired but happy and cheerful, added that the voyage from Safi, Morocco, with a seven-man crew from as many countries was a triumph for international cooperation.

"It shows that people of all skin colors, religions and political backgrounds can work together," the 55-year-old Norwegian added.

Mr. Heyerdahl and his crew agreed that the most hazardous part of their drifting journey occurred about half way when a giant wave broke the rudder. "We had been travelling then for about one month. We were halfway and there was no turning back," Mr. Heyerdahl told newsmen.

They drifted aimlessly for two days while they rigged up a makeshift rudder from some pieces of wood.

They also had to cut up some of their sails to use as screens to keep water from splashing into the tiny cabin—which along with a small portion of the bow and the stern are the only parts

of the waterlogged craft now above water.

Mr. Heyerdahl said that he had "come to the end of the line with this expedition." But he added that after reporting to U.N. Taïni-Ra-2 flew the United Nations flag—he would then think about something else to do."

The Ra-2 will be shipped to the Kon-Tiki Museum in Oslo, where it will be put alongside the raft on which Mr. Heyerdahl made his 101-day voyage in 1947 to show that people from South America could have taken their civilization to the Polynesian Islands.

Ra-2 was built in Morocco by four Aymara Indians from Lake Titicaca on the Peruvian-Bolivian border—where the Aymara Indians still use the same technique. The first Ra was built in Egypt under the supervision of tribesmen who still use papyrus boats on Lake Chad.

Before the voyage, Mr. Heyerdahl said the boat was built by such an old technique and so sophisticated that it must have been handed down the centuries by a superior civilization.

After the first expedition the crew mastered a very advanced technique for steering papyrus craft.

"One of our biggest mistakes was listening to the advice of professional seamen who knew no more about sailing papyrus



Associated Press

A jubilant Thor Heyerdahl arrives in Barbados.

boats than we did," Mr. Heyerdahl said, of the first attempt, which was abandoned in heavy seas last July 22.

The seven-man crew includes five who made the previous attempt; diver and cameraman Georges Souris (Egypt); expedition doctor Yuri Semkevich

(U.S.S.R.); navigator Norman Baker (U.S.); cook and camera man Carlo Mauro (Italy) and anthropologist Santiago Genovés of Mexico—as well as the ship's monkey. New were the papyrus boat expert, Madam Odhman, of Morocco, and photographer Kei Ohara, of Japan.

New Orleans To Meter, Chart Air Hijackers

NEW ORLEANS, July 13 (UPI)—What is labeled as America's first footproof system to prevent airplane hijackings will be installed this week at New Orleans International Airport.

In announcing the device, the Federal Aviation Administration said the system involves use of a meter to detect hidden metal on passengers or in baggage and a "behavioral profile chart" for identifying persons with characteristic hijacker personality traits."

Under the new system, Congress may reopen the program to millions who passed it up by knocking out the eligibility deadline for veterans of World War II as well as for GIs who served in Korea, the post-Korea era and during the Vietnam war.

Under bills being considered, Congress may reopen the program to millions who passed it up by knocking out the eligibility deadline for veterans of World War II as well as for GIs who served in Korea, the post-Korea era and during the Vietnam war.

Several such bills have been introduced and the Senate has held hearings, one sponsored by Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., and backed by the White House.

The Senate bill, as it seems to be shaping up, would knock out all deadlines, present and future, on GI home loans. Several bills are in the House Veterans Affairs Committee, which will hold hearings this week. They include one measure sponsored by chairman Olin E. Teague, D., Texas, to knock out the deadline only for those now still eligible.

At present about 1.4 million World War II veterans remain eligible. Eligibility has expired already for many others who did not use the GI bill to buy homes. About 5.5 million World War II veterans used the benefit.

No Limit on Amount

Eligible veterans of World War II, Korea, post-Korea service and Vietnam may get home loans from commercial lenders guaranteed up to \$12,500, but there's no limit on how big the loan may be, as there once was. The VA also makes direct loans in some areas where commercial loan money is scarce.

Interest may not be over 8 1/2 percent, the same limit as that of the Federal Housing Administration, but the government has the authority to raise this to match the demands of the money market.

This open-end authority expires in October but a housing bill to be considered in Senate-House conference this week would extend the authority to October, 1971.

Under current law, eligibility for all veterans normally expires 10 years after discharge from active duty plus an extra one year for each three months of active duty.

Regardless of that, the deadline for Korean veterans is Jan. 3, 1975, for post-Korean veterans March 3, 1976, with special extensions for those disabled in service. Widows of men who died on active duty are eligible.

A VA official said the applications for home loans by World War II veterans are coming in now "only in dribbles" since most who want homes or could afford them have purchased them or have passed the age when they want to own a home.

Korean War veterans are still buying homes but the biggest rush is by post-Korean veterans. Age and the tight money market have held down the rush by Vietnamese veterans.

9 U.S. Mines Shut By Pension Protest

MULLINS, W.Va., July 13 (UPI)—Roving bands of disabled coal miners today shut down nine mines in four southern West Virginia counties to protest the pension policies of their own union—the United Mine Workers Union.

They charged that W.A. (Tony) Boyle, union president, refused to discuss hospital and pension benefits with them. The 900 pickets included women.

Pistol Pete Is Arrested

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, July 13 (UPI)—Former Louisiana State University all-American basketball player "Pistol Pete" Maravich was arrested Saturday and charged with public drunkenness and disorderly conduct by using profane language, police said. Maravich, 21, told officers he was in Knoxville to attend the University of Tennessee sports clinic. Police said he was released yesterday after posting \$50 bond.

"I was criticizing the system not President Nixon himself," he said, explaining the contents of a letter he sent to American industrialist Cyrus Eaton which was published in the United States yesterday.

"It was a private letter and should not have been published. . . . He (Eaton) should not have published this without asking me," Viscount Montgomery protested from his home in Hampshire.

The 22-year-old marshal had told Mr. Eaton that Mr. Nixon's knowledge of the conduct of war is nil. It is unfortunate that the American Constitution gives him this appointment (as commander in chief)."

I know President Nixon well and like him a great deal," Viscount Montgomery said, "but the political head of a country shouldn't have the power that he has under the Constitution . . ."

Assails 'Ultraliberals'**Bucking 'Dark, Evil Winds,' Carswell Opens Senate Drive**

By Jon Nordheimer

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 13 (NYT)—George Harold Carswell's first official day on the political stump in Florida began last week just as his nomination to the United States Supreme Court last winter had started out: sunny and clear with no signs of disturbing elements on the horizon. But like the nomination, the weather quickly soured.

By the time Judge Carswell flew into the central Florida citrus belt to campaign for a seat in the U.S. Senate, a line of thunderheads had marched across the peninsula to block his path. His small airplane was tossed by colliding currents of turbulence just as he had been buffeted by a clash of ideologies during the Senate debate on his confirmation to the high court.

Later, in an interview, Judge Carswell confirmed the metaphor when he spoke of the "dark, evil winds" of liberalism that blew away his chances of sitting on the Supreme Court. He placed the blame for his rejection on an "ultraliberal coalition" of the Northern press and "the knee-jerking followers" in the Senate.

Elephants and Ultraliberals

In the world of Republican politics in Florida, rhetoric that raises fears about "ultraliberals" is as commonplace in election years as the elephant symbol, and usually as heavy footed. Judge Carswell, who resigned his federal judgeship to run for the Senate, acknowledged that it takes "special circumstances" for a Republican to win a state office in Florida, where registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by nearly 4 to 1.

"A candidate needs to appeal to the conservative Democratic vote," he said. "I know that there is a feeling among conservatives in this state that they bitterly resented the action of the liberals in respect to my nomination."

Judge Carswell said he will wait until he meets a "flesh-and-blood Democrat" before discussing major state, national and international issues. So far he has based his primary campaign on the premise that his rejection by Senate liberals who called him mediocre was an insult to the citizens of Florida, who now have an opportunity to fight back by sending him to Washington.

Judge Carswell said he believes there was nothing he could have done to change the outcome of the Senate debate that ended April 8 with a 51-to-45 vote against his confirmation, several months after President Nixon's first nominee to the court, Judge Clement Haynesworth, of South Carolina, had been rejected.

"I agree with Vice-President Agnew. It was the greatest hatchet job in the history of the Senate," he said.

Referring to the uproar over the disclosure of a speech he made in the

a political campaign in Georgia two years ago, one in which he had espoused white supremacy, Judge Carswell said similar speeches had been made by former Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Harry S. Truman during their early political careers.

"At the time I guess I suppose I believed it," he continued. "But my record disclosed nothing of a racist bent. I have no notions of racial superiority. However, let me make it clear that I do not believe that any time anyone comes in with a case that's got a racial angle on it that the courts of this country should faint over and fall down and be intimidated the way they're given to now."

"There's been a calculated effort to intimidate our courts by some of the militancy in the civil-rights movement."

He cited the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People among the militants.

"This thing (the race issue) in my judgment is going to have to be ultimately solved in the hearts of men—man to man, neighbor to neighbor," he said, adding that had he been a member of the Senate in 1964 he would not have voted for the Civil Rights Act "as it is written."

His tough, experienced primary opponent is Congressman William Cramer, of St. Petersburg, Fla., a close friend of President Nixon, who received warm support for his campaign from the White House.

The Senate bill, as it seems to be shaping up, would knock out all deadlines, present and future, on GI home loans. Several bills are in the House Veterans Affairs Committee, which will hold hearings this week. They include one measure sponsored by chairman Olin E. Teague, D., Texas, to knock out the deadline only for those now still eligible.

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Senators Plan Hearings on Bombing Rash**McClellan Calls for Preventive Campaign**

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP)—The Senate permanent investigations subcommittee will open hearings this week on the series of terrorist bombings across the nation.

Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., the subcommittee chairman, said the terrorism has become almost commonplace. He said steps to prevent it "must be taken at every governmental level."

The hearings, which start Wednesday, will focus on explosive and incendiary bombings since January, 1969. Sen. McClellan said, and will include evidence on selected cases of attacks on police, industry, religious institutions and government property.

The sessions may also shed some light on the counterintelligence inquiries by Internal Revenue Service agents at public libraries in San Francisco, Milwaukee and Atlanta about people who borrow books on explosives.

In his announcement Sen. McClellan said the hearings would include "testimony about the sources and distribution of printed material which instructs on the manufacture and use of explosive and incendiary devices."

Daily Occurrences

Declaring that bombings are "not isolated instances but daily occurrences," he pointed to those reported in the first week of July alone.

On July 3 in Los Angeles, he said, a young man with a bomb blew himself to pieces outside a police station. In Washington the next day four Latin-American embassies were damaged by incendiary bombs.

In Longview, Texas, around midnight July 3, the senator added, a series of dynamite explosions damaged the community's entire fleet of 30 school buses. In New York, the next day, ten fire bombs were placed outside the offices of three foreign countries.

Five bombings or attempted bombings were also reported in New York during the July 4 weekend, Sen. McClellan said.

The subcommittee said it will call witnesses from several federal departments and from "seriously affected" states and cities including California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York City and Seattle.

9 Die on Golden Gate

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (AP)—A head-on collision on a ramp to the Golden Gate Bridge killed nine young people early Saturday, and injured three others. Six of the dead were women and three men.

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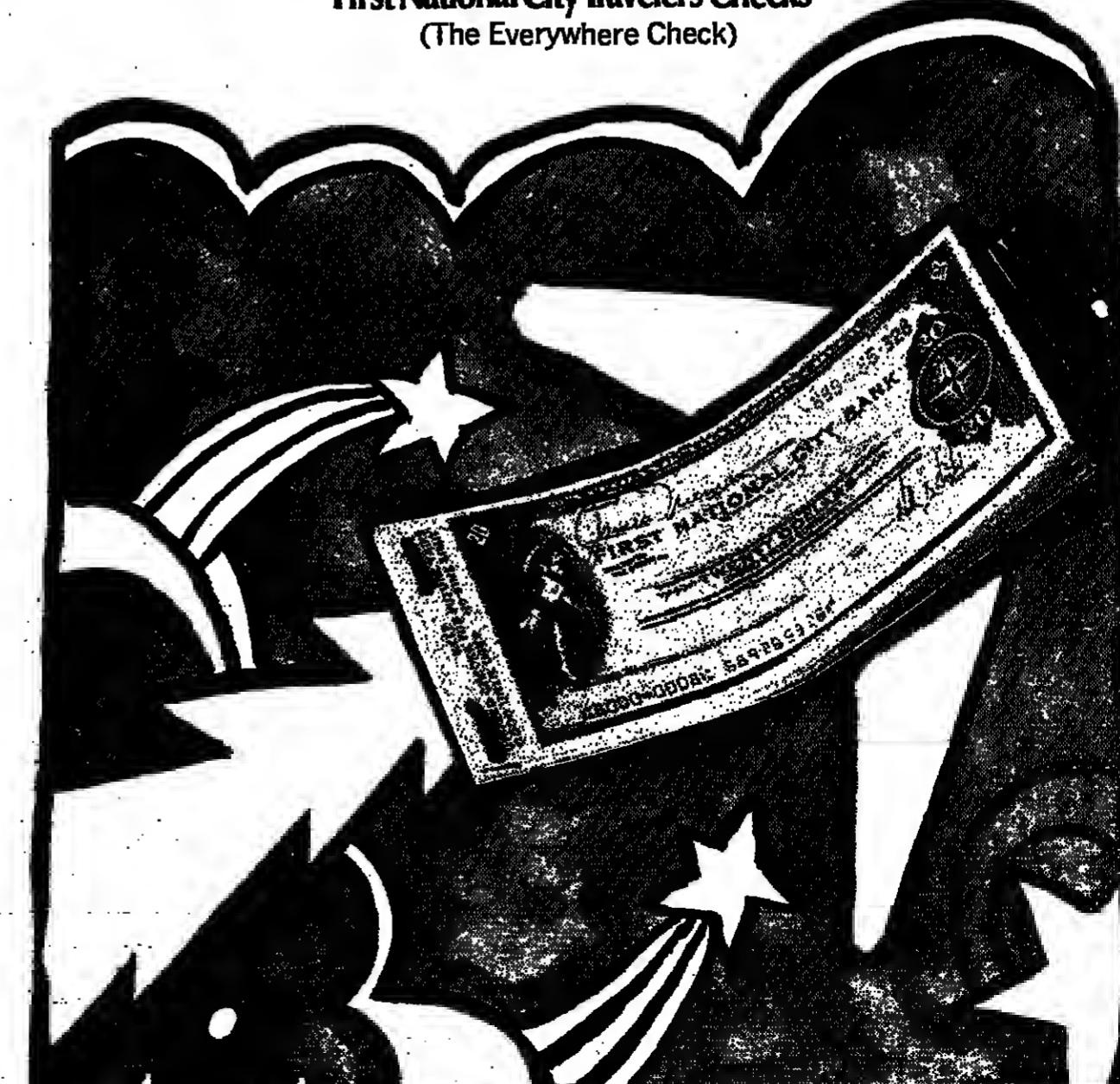
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Another L.A. Murder;
The Sixth in 5 Days

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (AP)—A 40-year-old woman was found beaten to death in her trailer at Inglenook yesterday—the sixth victim of a brutal killing in the Los Angeles area within five days.

Detectives said they have so far

found no connection between the killings and no arrest has been made.

With Volpe's Backing

With the backing of Secretary

of Transportation John A. Volpe, Mr. Toms is in the midst of a battle to force a reluctant industry

to equip new cars with such a system

as the air bag, which pops out and inflates to cushion occupants in crashes.

Some believe the program is

undergoing its most crucial test in

the current controversy over a

proposed standard for a "passive

safety system" such as the air

bag, which pops out and inflates to

cushion occupants in crashes.

With Volpe's Backing

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Mr. Toms is in the midst of a

battle to force a reluctant industry

Bonn Planners Give Approval To 3-Nation Fighter Plane

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, July 13.—West Germany's parliamentary defense committee today approved plans to build three prototypes of a new European fighter for the next two decades and beyond.

It took no action, however, on the question of a "between generation" aircraft of which several hundred will be bought to fill the gap between the current West German aircraft and the new one, known popularly as the MRCA-75. MRCA stands for multi-role combat aircraft; Britain, West Germany and Italy are at present committed to the joint project.

Final approval to move into the prototype stage is scheduled to be given Thursday in Bonn at a meeting of experts from the three nations. However, the Italians have been dragging their feet and their current governmental crisis may be used as an excuse to seek another postponement.

West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt decided last week to go ahead with the MRCA-75, and today's committee meeting was something of a formality since both major parties have expressed support for the project. The budget already contains 100 million marks

Lev Petrov Dies; Wed Khrushchev Granddaughter

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI)—Lev Petrov, who was married to the granddaughter of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, died of kidney failure a few days ago, friends of the family said. The death was not officially reported.

Mr. Petrov, 37, was editor of Soviet Weekly, the English-language magazine prepared by the unofficial news agency Novosti for distribution in Britain.

He was married to Yulia, Mr. Khrushchev's granddaughter, the daughter of the former premier's son, who was killed in the war in the Soviet Air Force.

Mr. Khrushchev adopted Yulia and raised her as his own daughter. Mr. Khrushchev himself has been a patient at the Kremlin Hospital for several weeks with a minor heart ailment and was unable to attend the funeral.

scheduled for current-year expenses on the prototype, and the British also have taken the necessary parliamentary procedures to get the project into the metal-cutting stage.

Focus on Fighter

With Mr. Schmidt's decision already known, attention focused here today on the "between generation" fighter. The contest shapes up between the McDonnell-Douglas Phantom and a new version of the Lockheed F-104 known as the CL-1200.

The committee has no authority to give orders to the defense minister on such questions, but rarely has any defense minister gone against its recommendations. In this case, the committee is split on party lines.

Defense Minister Schmidt and the Socialist-Liberal coalition deputies are said to favor purchasing the Phantom. The West German Air Force is getting 88 Phantoms for reconnaissance and filling the generation gap will require another 200 planes, according to present estimates.

The opposition Christian Democrats favor the Lockheed CL-1200, said to be an entirely new version of the Starfighter already in service. It is not only considerably cheaper than the Phantom, but is described as fully compatible with the present West German aircraft.

Mr. Schmidt is said to favor the Phantom on the ground of flight security. The West Germans have had bad luck with the Starfighter; more than 125 have been lost in crashes.

The MRCA prototypes will be built in all three countries participating in the program, three here and in England and one in Italy. The Italians are having trouble raising the cash for their end of the program; the Germans have reportedly promised to help them over the early stages with a loan.

The new fighter is a variable-wing aircraft powered by two Rolls-Royce motors and carrying a two-man crew. It is being designed for multiple roles: as a long-range atomic strike aircraft for the British and as an interdiction and ground-attack vehicle for the Germans.

© Los Angeles Times



VATICAN VISITOR—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and Pope Paul VI during their meeting.

Pope Gives Cautious Support To Brandt's Eastern Policy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 13 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany had an audience with Pope Paul VI today and reportedly received the pontiff's cautious support for West Germany's new policy of seeking improved relations with Poland and other Eastern European states.

A West German spokesman said that the ecclesiastical status of the territories in western Poland that once were German was a major topic in the talks that Mr. Brandt had with the pontiff, and, separately, with Vatican prelates.

The chief of the West German government's press office, Conrad Ahlers, also said at a news conference that Pope Paul had "encouraged" Mr. Brandt to continue the road toward better relations with the East.

Mr. Ahlers said that questions relating to the West German "Eastern policy" had taken up about half of the time Mr. Brandt and the pope spent together. The Roman Catholic Church, he said, wanted to "build bridges from people to people."

According to Mr. Ahlers, Pope Paul and the chancellor agreed that after an accord was reached between Bonn and Warsaw, the questions regarding

Bon's Efforts Landed

In a short address during the public part of Mr. Brandt's audience, Pope Paul told him that he appreciated the West German government's collaboration in efforts to unite Europe. The Roman Catholic Church, the pope said, wanted to "build bridges from people to people."

Last night Mr. Brandt was the guest of Italian President Giuseppe Saragat at a private meeting.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN PARIS MEET EUROPE TODAY!

Lecture: "Contemporary European Politics," by Prof. R. H. Jackson, of the Institute of Studies in Politics.

Followed by discussion with Parisian students. 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, July 15. AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS, 281 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris-16e (Metro Haussmann).

WHERE TO STAY

ARABIAN GULF & WEST ASIA

BAHRAIN

SALZBURG

WESTERN AUSTRIA

BRUSSELS

BELGIUM

PARIS

FRANCE

ITALY

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

EGYPT

AFRICA

INDIA

CHINA

THAILAND

LAOS

VIETNAM

CAMBODIA

PAKISTAN

AFGHANISTAN

IRAN

IRAQ

KUWAIT

YEMEN

YEMEN ARABIC REPUBLIC

YEMEN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

YEMENITE REPUBLIC

YEMENITE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Continued Security Threat Seen

U.S. Pressing Allies in OAS To Maintain Castro Boycott

By Henry Raymond

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The United States is pressing a five-member Latin American alliance not to relax the diplomatic and economic boycott of the Castro regime.

The action is based on an administration estimate that an increased Soviet military presence in Cuba and Premier Fidel Castro's vowed policy of fostering revolutionary movements in Latin America continue to threaten security in the hemisphere.

Details of the campaign, which amounts to the Nixon administration's first specific diplomatic ini-

Castle in Air Costs Taxpayer

LONDON, July 13 (AP).—For the 184th year in a row, officials disclosed today, the British Treasury is paying out \$181.20 to maintain a castle that has never existed.

The Exchequer has been sending the money, by check or in cash, to the Buckingham Estate near Grantham since 1786, to keep Fillingham Castle in good shape.

"There is, of course, no Fillingham Castle," said an official. The fictional fortress was invented about 1870 by King Charles II who needed money. He charged the annual £75 maintenance bill—then worth a small fortune—to the privy purse and used the money for other royal expenses. Later he rigged the records to show that the castle was leased to the Buckingham Estate.

Peking Increases Influence In Africa With Rail Project

By Tillman Durden

HONG KONG, July 13 (NYT).—Communist China entered the big stage of foreign-aid givers in signing final agreements in Peking yesterday for the financing and building of a 1,000-mile, half-billion-dollar African railway from Isaka, in landlocked Zambia, to the Tanzanian port of Dar-es-Salaam, on the Indian Ocean.

The project is one of the biggest construction ventures ever undertaken in Africa, ranking just below a Soviet-built Aswan Dam, on the Nile, and the Upper Volta River in Ghana.

The Tanzanian railway, on which a Chinese has been engaged in survey and other preliminary work since 1966, will be the largest single-aid enterprise so far entered into by the Peking regime.

Reports reaching here today from Peking by Hsinhua, the Chinese communist press agency, said protocols covering a loan for the costs and agreements on survey and design and other details of the railway were signed by Chinese representatives and a delegation from Zambia and Tanzania.

\$400 Million Loan

Hsinhua did not mention the total amount which dispatches from Dar-es-Salaam today put at roughly \$400 million.

Observers here believe sums already spent on the project and sums likely to be spent over and above the \$400 million figure before the rail line is fully operational will bring final costs up to \$500 million.

Winding up from the coast across difficult mountain terrain, the railway will provide Zambia with an outlet for its exports, particularly copper, that will bypass neighboring white-governed Rhodesia and Portuguese Mozambique. Reports indicate the Chinese are planning to complete the railway in five years. Thousands of Chinese have already been engaged in surveying the route.

The Chinese loan is interest free and will be repayable over 30 years from 1973, with a grace period of five years, according to an announcement from Dar-es-Salaam. The loan covers construction of the railway and purchase of rolling stock.

Consumer Goods

Much of the loan will be taken up through provision of these materials. Chinese consumer goods will be exported to Zambia and Tanzania to be sold for funds to finance local-currency costs of the construction.

The Chinese Communist aim in giving the loan, therefore, is regarded by observers here as political. The project will permit Chinese personnel and influence to be active through a broad stretch of East Africa, and the Chinese will have the use of ports in Tanzania as naval points of call.

The Chinese are believed to be planning to test-fire the intercontinental missiles they are known to be developing into the Indian Ocean, and a base in Tanzania from which to operate monitoring ships would be a useful facility.

The Tanzanian and Zambian delegations who signed the agreements on the railway yesterday have been in Communist China for a week. Heading the Zambians is H. K. Mwenda, Minister of



Associated Press
THE DUKE IN COPENHAGEN—Duke Ellington, performing in the open air at Tivoli Garden, spotted Swedish singer Alice Babs Nilsson and pulled her into the act.

Britain Stems Smuggling of Immigrants

BRADFORD, England, July 13 (AP).—Police here claimed today they have sealed off the West German end of an "international conspiracy" to smuggle illegal Indian immigrants into Britain.

"We also know the identity of the ring's chief organizer in West Germany," a spokesman said.

Bradford detectives investigating smuggling operations in England returned from West Germany after tracing a tip through which 40 illegal immigrants were found in the cellar of a house here in what has been dubbed the "Black Hole of Bradford" case.

Eight men—three Asians and four Englishmen, including a fishing-boat skipper—have been charged with violating Britain's immigration laws. They were described as "gratifyingly successful" and praised the Chinese for the work they have already done on the railway.

He said the Chinese aid for the railway "is a clear demonstration of the commitment of the Chinese people to international solidarity in the struggle for the construction of a just and peaceful world order in which imperialism, fascism and colonialism will have been banished forever."

Mr. Li called the railway "a grand yet difficult project" and stated: "We are determined to give stronger support to the just struggles of the Afro-Asian peoples of the world against United States imperialism and all its lackeys and stronger assistance to friendly countries in their cause of national construction."

**Vandals Start Blaze
Near da Vinci Fresco**

MILAN, July 13 (AP).—Vandals threw flaming newspapers and a gasoline bomb at the church adjoining the building where the fresco of Leonardo da Vinci's famous "Last Supper" is preserved.

The firebombing only damaged the door of Santa Maria delle Grazie, a 15th-century brick and terracotta church built by Bramante. But police said that the fire, which broke out yesterday, could have damaged the painting if it had spread.

"The 'Cenacolo' or 'Last Supper' is a tempera painting on the wall of a neighboring refectory. It attracts thousands of tourists every year."

107 Deg. Heat in Spain

MADRID, July 13 (Reuters).—Eolia, popularly known as "the frying pan" of southern Spain, had a temperature of 107 degrees in the shade today.

Peace Lines Fixed

MILAN, July 13 (AP).—Vandals

were arrested recently announced a revolution program to make it a "hot summer for the bourgeoisie." Among the points were daubing paint on luxury cars, installing nurseries of workers' children in casinos, tearing down the fences of luxury villas and inviting campers in, and organizing football matches on golf courses.

A Lamborghini car was burned out near the casino and a can of gasoline was found at the scene. Two Maseratis, a Ferrari, a Jaguar and a Chrysler were among the cars decorated with the hammer and sickle with a paint spray can.

Deauville has been crowded during the long weekend preceding the July 14 national holiday. Mayor Michel d'Ornano, who had been vacationing on the Riviera, flew back. Additional police patrols were planned.

Leftist Vandals Invade Deauville And Wage War on Luxury Cars

DEAUVILLE, France, July 13 (AP).—A leftist band struck in the heart of this vacation playground for the rich last night setting fire to one expensive car and painting the hammer and sickle on a number of others parked near the casino.

Police had no clues to the culprits. But Alain Geismar,

since arrested recently announced a revolution program to

make it a "hot summer for the bourgeoisie." Among the points

were daubing paint on luxury cars, installing nurseries of workers'

children in casinos, tearing down the fences of luxury villas and

inviting campers in, and organizing football matches on golf

courses.

He was charged with plotting to overthrow the regime by force and establish a Communist state.

He said he was arrested in October, 1968, while suffering from diabetes. "Police officers left me for three days without medicines and I almost died," he told the court.

Mr. Tsellios was among 36 defendants who have been standing trial before the Athens court since last Monday.

Sentences ranging from life imprisonment to two years were handed out to 26 other defendants accused of plotting to overthrow the regime.

All had pleaded not guilty, except one who claimed that he had fought on behalf of the world's workers.

The court—four army majors

under an appeal-court judge with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-colonel—acquitted five defendants and postponed the trial of four more because of the absence of prosecution witnesses.

During the hearings the court

jailed a defense lawyer for a year

for contempt of court when he

challenged the authority and im-

partiality of the military tribunal.

This prompted the withdrawal of

the 15 other defense lawyers,

who decided to boycott the court

and appealed to the Athens bar

association for protection against

prosecution by the tribunal.

The last cases today were those of three Communists, alleged to be members of the pro-Communist Patriotic Front organization.

**Jury Selected
To Try Manson
In Tate Killing**

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (UPI).—

The selection of 12 permanent jurors was completed at the trial of Charles Manson and three young women members of his "family" in the Tate-LaBianca murder case.

After a month of questioning of

almost 150 citizens, both prosecu-

tion and defense settled on a panel

of seven men and five women to

hear the charges that the hippie cult killed seven persons in two days last August.

Selection of alternate jurors will

begin Tuesday and may last for

several days. Superior Court Judge

Charles H. Older dismissed the

jury panel after a brief session to

day and told them to report Tues-

day morning. He scheduled the re-

mainder of the day for pretrial mo-

nitions including one by Manson's

lawyers challenging the entire sys-

tem of picking jurors in Los An-

geles County.

**A Stray Missile
Goes Into Mexico**

WHITE SANDS, N.M., July 13

(UPI).—A spokesman for the U.S.

missile range here said today that an Athena missile which went off

course and into a remote area of

Mexico probably did not destroy

Kittie before impact.

Permit has not been granted

yet by the Mexican government

for an American search team to

look for the missile, thought to

have crashed about 180 miles

southeast of the city of Chihuahua.

"As of this moment, it appears

something did survive, but we don't

know how much," a White Sands spokesman said. There was no de-

struct mechanism on the 50-foot-

long, 18,000-pound missile launched

Saturday, but usually the re-entry

stage of the Athena is burned up

upon re-entry.

Indonesia Eases Visas

DAJAKARTA, July 13 (AP).—In-

donesia has eased its entrance re-

quirements to allow foreign tourists

to enter the archipelago for a week

without having to obtain a visa,

the government announced today.

The move was designed to increase

the inflow of tourists to 125,000 this

year.

Trucks, Buses Belted

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—

The Department of Transportation

has announced that drivers of

most commercial buses and trucks

will be required for the first time

to wear seat belts after July 1, 1972.

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ROME: Via Boncompagni, 53-55 Tel. 480638

BASLE: Hordstrasse, 45 Tel. 425644

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 — Tuesday, July 14, 1970 *

Modernizing Marxism

Romanian Communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu seems to believe that a good offense is the best defense. That is the most reasonable interpretation of his remarkable speech following the signing of the Soviet-Romanian "friendship" treaty, and the open snub delivered to the Romanians by Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev. In this speech Mr. Ceausescu has gone beyond the simple assertion of Romania's independence. His new theme is the need for a worldwide debate among Communists to modernize their Marxist-Leninist ideology and bring it into accord with current realities.

Mr. Ceausescu's suggestion is reasonable enough. Marx has been dead almost a century and Lenin for almost half a century. Both men lived before antibiotics, nuclear weapons, long-distance rockets, space travel, television, the environmental crisis, the end

of Western colonialism, and even before the emergence of China as a major power opposed to the Soviet Union. One need not deny that Marx and Lenin were men of genius to believe that ideas they originated long ago during their lifetimes are now at least partially obsolete.

Moscow believes it has been and always should be the sole source of changes in Marxist-Leninist theory. The idea that such changes should come about through free debate would have horrified Stalin or Khrushchev, and certainly will horrify Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Ceausescu would hardly have dared advance such a heretical idea unless he knew he would get support from other Communist countries and parties, not all of whom believe that intellectual leadership in the Communist world must always necessarily belong to those who command the biggest battalions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

French Political Revival

Dismay and even a touch of panic has been set off in France's Gaullist party by its defeat in a single parliamentary by-election in a distant province far from Paris.

This strange reaction is all the more astonishing because the Gaullists possess an unprecedented majority in the National Assembly. They also are blessed with a strong and popular successor to Gen. de Gaulle. Moreover, the defeat a few weeks ago in Nancy and the surrounding area of Lorraine reflected a unique situation exploited by a unique opponent, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, wealthy publisher, best-selling author and, more recently, head of a splinter center party.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber took advantage of a regional revolt set off by a Paris decision routing a new superhighway not through Nancy but through the nearby rival city of Metz. From our own experience with superhighways, we would have thought that the good citizens of Nancy would have been eternally grateful for this decision. But that is not the way things worked out.

In any case, Mr. Servan-Schreiber's victory set off bitter debate at a Gaullist party conference afterward. Prime Minister Jacques

Chaban-Delmas finally shouted at the delegates: "It is not tolerable that there should be such suspicion and distrust between you and me." The real problem is not that the Gaullist deputies lack confidence in Mr. Chaban-Delmas, but that they lack confidence in themselves. The huge Gaullist majority in parliament was elected in a backlash vote after the 1968 student-worker strikes. Odds are against re-election for many Gaullist deputies, some of them mediocrities, now that Gen. de Gaulle has left the scene.

The revival of democratic politics in France, after a decade of hibernation under Gen. de Gaulle's authoritarian rule, is overdue. A transition to the post-De Gaulle period can be seen as beginning, even if its ultimate shape remains dim. Mr. Servan-Schreiber's election in Nancy is another sign that a resumption of political competition may already be under way. Much as that may dismay some Gaullist deputies, the emergence of a strong and coherent opposition bloc is in the interest of the country. The future of democracy in France—and, probably, of a vigorous Gaullist party—demands nothing less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Shades of Ireland's Past

The British government is again faced with the problem of whether it must place Ulster under its direct administration, like Scotland or Wales. If possible, however, it would prefer not having to deal with guerrillas of the Irish-Catholic or Irish-Protestant variety. What repeatedly obscures even the possibility of the reconciliation is the polarization of emotions, represented in almost textbook fashion by a mini-John of Arc and an anti-popish pastor. If the specter of an excessively romantic, bigoted, and violent past is to be laid, if the Irish Republican Army and the Black-and-Tans are to be prevented from rising out of their obviously all too flimsy graves, the more responsible elements in Ireland will have to become stronger than those dedicated to stirring up atavistic emotions.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Palestinian Guerrillas in Jordan

After each clash between the Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian government, King Hussein loses a little more authority. Each time, after the dust has settled, the losses and gains are formalized in an agreement. Last month's clashes—the most violent yet—prompted the leaders of the "front-line" Arab states meeting in Tripoli to appoint a four-man mediation committee. That its four members were drawn from Algeria, Libya, Sudan and the U.A.R. reflected Pan-Arab concern at further clashes and the possibility of a government breakdown in Amman. After ten days of difficult talks, the committee worked out an agreement with the two parties, and it was signed on Friday...

The Jordanian government's pledge on Friday to support the armed struggle... and do everything in its power to ensure mutual help between the Jordanian Army and the Palestinian revolution in both word and deed is its clearest acknowledgment of the independent status of the guerrillas within the kingdom...

Friday's agreement has in some ways brought the less ideologically committed guerrilla factions—like Arafat's—closer to King Hussein. These groups have good

reason for not wanting the dismantlement of Jordan's system of government...

June's bloody clashes showed that the smaller, extreme groups, for whom public support is increasing daily, have a strength out of proportion to their size. This power to disrupt can only grow as time passes.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Overseas Students in Britain

The case of Miss Wong Chui Wan, a Communist student from Singapore, raises the whole question of what kind of "students" we are allowing into Britain.

Miss Wong was granted entry last October although the Home Office has been warned she was an anti-British agitator.

Many of the troublemakers at the London School of Economics come from overseas. Two of the jailed Cambridge rioters are foreigners.

What requirements do the authorities demand of people from abroad seeking places at British colleges? What check is made on their studies? A full-scale inquiry must begin without delay.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

Calmer Look From Thailand

The military alert which was suddenly proclaimed in Bangkok last week sounded only too familiar to Thais. Such an action in the past always presaged a change of government by the usual military means. The excuse of a Communist threat and the arrest of conspirators seemed only to add the usual irrelevant dressing to the military stand-to. In fact the crisis never had its military resolution.

Recent events in Thailand show the country awkwardly and with some hesitation turning a corner in its political evolution and taking a careful, independent look at the situation in next-door Cambodia. Where once internal matters depended upon the man who had the army at his service, and external matters derived directly from American policy, now an increasingly independent Thailand must face public opinion and make its own calculations for the future based on the measured but certain American withdrawal from the area.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

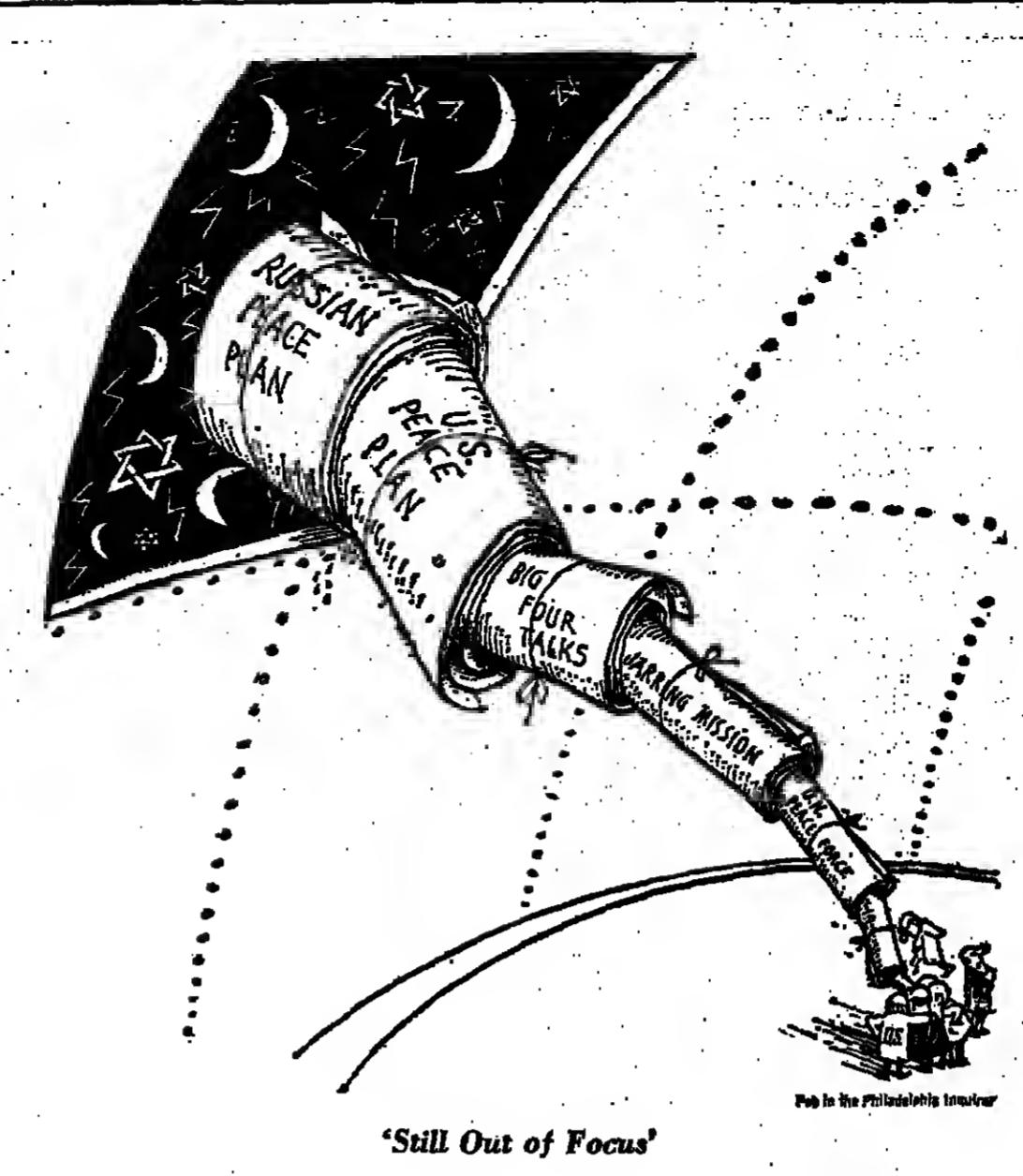
July 14, 1855

NEW YORK—Business is quiet but improving. The bank exchanges of the cities outside of New York were 18 percent larger last week than one year ago and exceed those of the preceding years. The largest gains are in the Pacific states. Speculation in Wall Street was stagnant except in the shares of the trusts, which were active and went down 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 points for the week.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1925

PARIS—France is celebrating today the one-hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the day on which the populace of Paris destroyed the Bastille prison, symbol of autocratic tyranny, and announced to the world that the will of the people should henceforth rule in the land. The various fêtes and ceremonies which will give to the day the character of the Nation's festival of liberty, will mark the first normal 14th of July since the war.



Democracy in Action

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—President Nixon had good reason to be "slated," as was reported, when he heard that the House had supported him in preliminary votes on the Cooper-Church amendment to restrict future military operations in Cambodia. But there may have been some side effects that will not be so welcome to him or to those Democratic leaders who apparently worked closely with him to achieve the victory.

In the first place, through a series of parliamentary situations apparently resulting from their own inexperience in conjunction with the dictatorial rules of the House, its leaders managed to conduct the affair so that there was no debate. Even some opponents of the Cooper-Church amendment believe this blackout—even though debate itself would not have changed many votes if any—may have created some additional support for the amendment among offended members.

If one of the procedural votes taken Thursday is considered to approximate a vote on Cooper-Church itself, the 155 votes for the amendment are the most that House doves have ever recorded on anything. There were also 21 votes for it "paired" and not counted. After the House-Senate conference that now impedes, if there is a House roll-call directly on the amendment, and if it gets even more than the 155 total, that would be a rather substantial opposition to the President's position, and on the kind of national security question he can usually dominate in the House.

For another thing, the no-debate debate in the House on Thursday may have coincidental impact on the most determined reform movement seen in that usually quiescent body in years. The basic reform issue is the undemocratic House rules, and they were seldom more nakedly on display than in the Cooper-Church matter.

Tactics

Three different parliamentary devices, as well as leadership fumbling, prevented House debate on an issue which the Senate discussed for seven weeks. First, Chairman Thomas E. Morgan of the Foreign Affairs Committee moved routinely to send the military sales bill, to which the Cooper-Church amendment is appended, to a conference with representatives of the Senate; naturally that motion is debatable but Mr. Morgan moved the "previous question" immediately and was upheld by the House. He says no one told him that anyone wanted to speak.

Cooper-Church supporters later moved that the House conference be instructed to accept the amendment—formally a debatable motion. But Representative Wayne Bell of Ohio moved to table a motion that is not debatable, and that carried too. On two other occasions, "unanimous consent" was requested for an hour's debate; natural objections were shouted each time. The net result was no opportunity to point out that, naturally, the issue will be settled by secret vote.

The issue, in short, is rules reform. One form of arbitrary restraint by parliamentary device was on view in the House last week; an even more pernicious and undemocratic practice—secret voting, through the parliamentary amendment of the committee of the whole—will be at issue this week. The reformers are losing no opportunity to point out that, naturally, the issue will be settled by secret vote.

Letters

A Japanese View

Henry Owen, in his article ("The U.S. and Japan" CMT July 10), reprinted me of a story of the diehard who, after asking what to do, was told by his master to do whatever is good for you first, then for your neighbors and your country, the universe being the final consideration.

Henry Owen predicts "the emergence of a Gaullist-type Japan" or some other type. I disagree with the basic assumption of his argument on two points: (1) Anti-nuclear sentiments among the Japanese could not be so underestimated as they are by Henry Owen. Neither the attitudes nor the sensitivity of the Japanese have changed so far. Therefore, there is no problem arising in which Americans might become insensitive to changing Japanese nuclear attitudes. (2) Thanks to changing American views of the U.S. role in Asia, many Japanese would want to see the stage for the most important issue in the 1970s—normalizing the nation's relationship with mainland China. While Henry Owen may wish to view the U.S.-Japan relationship in the 1970s in terms

of more Japanese commitment to U.S. security interests in Asia, which inevitably helps these do more firmly to our neighbor and most of the Japanese would certainly prefer that Japan stick back in "a dialogue of the deaf," which he deplores at present.

NOBORO TATE

Nude Nadir

The July 7 Herald Tribune carries a story about an international pop festival held in Atlanta, Ga., which says that the local residents were stunned by the nude swimming, naked strollers, open fornication and widespread use of drugs. The occasion does seem to have reached a nadir in American sociality, but as until the Greeks had a name for it.

In the "Anabasis" Xenophon tells how the Greeks, defeated in battle, had to make their way home through unknown country. He describes the strange tribes the 10,000 encountered, whose customs and beliefs were quite foreign to the Greeks. He says further that the Greeks came at last upon a people, so barbarous as to cognate in the streets. Is there any word which more accurately describes the "unholy" barbarian of America?

JULE BROUSSAULT
Ticino, Switzerland

Herald Tribune

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United Press International

Aphra, the Magazine Of the Liberated Woman

ASHINGTON.—The liberated woman now has her "little magazine," and it's living censorship problems. We are a revolutionary art magazine," says editor Beth Fisher, "the only one left. There are, of course, women's liberation publications, but we have taken art culture as our field, and the first."

Beth Fisher named her magazine Aphra in honor of Aphra (1640-1689), said to be the first woman professional artist, and she started it on \$1,000 with a no-advertising

so-called "women's art magazines" really serve the takers," she said in a television interview. "They are harmless.

I started our magazine in the exclusivist, pseudo-intellectual small-zines such as the *Parisian*."

o of the three issues of a published to date have problems. The first was sold down by a distributor, too dirty" to handle. The second was refused by a publisher who found it "too shocking."

Miss Fisher says: "The magazine is no dirtier nor more shocking than other publications accepted by these firms; claims Aphra was rejected because men found some of its' humiliating. Women ought like it is are not publishable in a male-dominated world," said the press release issued in protest.

As she is quoted as saying, "Perhaps, one reason for the feminist tone is that some of our writers have no trouble getting certain things published, but their editors reject anything feminist, so they show off what we can get."

The OWLs—ex-husbands,

second wives, single women whose boyfriends have no trouble getting certain things published, but their editors reject anything feminist, so they show off what we can get."

Blood and Guts:

"There is a certain strain in the writings of women that make them a story," "My," written by Miss Fisher.

In the husband's point of view, "What Have I Done for Me Lately?" aionate plea for legalizing

reproductive rights.

cient Man in Russia

MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuters)—Soviet archaeologists have un-

covered 25 camp sites of ancient

in the Kola peninsula, in

thern Russia, near sites for

radioelectric stations on the

River. Objects 12,000

old have been found,

stone knives, arrow

heads, scrapers for making

her and fishing gear.

music in Italy

A Fitting End at the Spoleto Festival

By William Weaver

POLETO, Italy, July 13.—

There must have been five thousand people at the very st. in the immensity and

utiful cathedral square here

terday at sunset, for the out-

door concert which is a tradi-

tional event on the closing day

the Festival of Two Worlds.

holiday atmosphere reigns,

but the vast audience listen-

ing in admiring silence to the

art C-Minor Mass, which

ductor Thomas Schippers

chosen for this concluding

formance. It was, in some

a curious choice, since

work is incomplete and only

of it are well known. The

ited program was eager

at the edition used, but this

question that will bother

musicologists. The point

that we heard a sober, but

and convincing reading.

Maestro Schippers con-

tinued the Juilliard Orchestra,

chorus of Radio Milan, and

well-assembled quartet of

Mo

Moving Soprano

elen Donath, the soprano,

especially moving in "Ed-

urnaus Est" the most fa-

vorite section of the mas-

so soprano Beverly Wolff.

Surprise Hit

The surprise hit of the fest-

ival has been a marionette

version of the once famous bal-

let "Excelsior."

The superb 18th-

century marionette theater

of Carlo Colla, after almost a century and a half of activity,

closed down in 1966, but the marionettes, scenery and the rest were carefully preserved by the Colla family, who got together again for these enchanting Spoleto performances. The ballet celebrates the triumph of knowledge over ignorance, in a series of grand numbers devoted to the inventions of Volta and Marconi, the wonders of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Suez Canal, the Mont Blanc tunnel. The Collas recreated the fine de siècle extravaganzas with great brio and taste.

Special Treat

The last noonday recital yes-

terday included a special treat,

the gifted young soprano Jeannine Norman, singing Chausson's "Chanson Perpétuelle" rarely performed because it is scored

for piano and string quartet as

well as the voice. It is a little masterpiece and it was lovingly done. Perhaps that is the hallmark of the Spoleto festival: this special devotion that goes into each production, even the less successful ones. Spoleto may make mistakes, but it is never shoddy.

FASHION IN ROME

Best-Looking Show Is in Italy's Streets

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, July 13.—The world's best fashion show is being put on here this week, not by the high-fashion salons but by the Italian girls on the streets or in the hotels and nightclubs.

They look wonderful. They have passed up the cautious midi and their skirts are almost grazing their ankles. One of the popular looks is the long, limp-flowed cotton blouse and skirt with ruffles at the hem, but the girls also love cotton sarongs draped to one side and long white canvas skirts worn with shirts.

The all-out length is much more flattering than the compromise midi that was supposed to lead women painlessly into longer skirts. Italian girls took the plunge all at once.

They know how to handle the length. They load themselves with amusing chains and medallions. They cinch their waists with marvelous suede and leather belts.

A Formula

Actually, it won't be the first time things have happened this way. The French invent a fashion, the Americans buy it, but it takes the Italians to wear it well.

In the collections, length is no longer a major factor. It's an accepted fact that all skirts are more or less long. Fabiani is showing coats with slightly fitted fronts and caps backs that are just below the knee.

A new extra-curricular career has given Fabiani a fresh lease on life. He started painting as a hobby, but when friends saw his work hanging in the salon of his apartment, they all wanted to buy it. The big, black abstract with a silver streak of lightning through it has just been sold to a member of the Bulgari jewelry family.

He can't finish the canvases fast enough. The starkness abstract died in a corner of his

dress salons is his first piece of sculpture. In the fashion collection, Fabiani makes some women's pants suits out of men's wear fabrics and with the same cut and details that he uses for men. The only indications that they're for girls are occasional frivolities like a red velvet shirt or the big, stiffened bows of veiling that the models wear in their hair.

Evening Lengths

Fabiani hedges on lengths for evening with uneven hems in handkerchief points on black wool and crepe. His evening dresses bring back bare glitter tops with shoe-string straps. Skirts just cleared the ankles.

* * *

Many of the Roman openings are held at night. Lancetti's was in a Palazzo courtyard. The raised white stage in the center with klieg lights blazing above suggested a prize fight ring more than a fashion show.

Lancetti's collection is full of Italian drama, and his clothes have some of the ultimate luxury and all-female appeal of Valentino's. They are not for America, because the hand work could never be reproduced there.

Lancetti uses a magnificent fabric. Many of his wools are embroidered prints or else they are appliquéd to look that way.

Lancetti is much more fascinated with fabrics than shapes. Most of his daytime clothes are big capes over dresses, worn with slouch hats and boots topped with either appliquéd or the border print. Alternates are long gaucho pants with gilt-edged velvet vests. With the coats, heads and shoulders are mysteriously wrapped in huge shawls. Dresses with soft, bloused tops, long sleeves and sashed waistlines suggest Edwardian fashions in their lines and decorations.

High-waisted trousers
by FabianiFabiani's black chiffon
V-pointed skirt

Samo's little collection has great taste and style. Very pure, it is based on the Oriental fashion the Italians love madly this season. It was shown to Japan a few years ago in a propitious spot with the kind of prints no woman ever brings enough of when she's traveling.

The clothes, for both men and girls, are many of them made of real Oriental silks, some jacquard and the theme colors are Ming and Tang hue. Men wear the strict little double-jacket and straight pants—that are chic for either sex. For the women are shirt-like tunics with slit hem and long prints with big sleeves and wide obi sashes.

The midnight show and champagne supper given by the Roman boutique La Mendola is just another success story in Italian fashion. The proprietors, Mike La Mendola from Rockford, Ill., and Jack Savage from Harmony, Pa., started their

business only a few years ago in a propitious spot with the kind of prints no woman ever brings enough of when she's traveling.

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Experts Try to Unscramble The Problem of Shoe Sizes

GENEVA (UPI).—An international group is going to try to standardize shoe sizes around the world.

The British system, for example, is evolved from 17th-century barleycorn measures. The interval between sizes is one-third of an inch, or 80 millimeters. Children's shoes grow up to size 13 1/2 and then there is an arbitrary reversion to size one for adults.

American sizes for women's shoes are generally 1 1/2 sizes in advance of the British. So a woman wearing a British size 5 shoe finds a shoe imported from the United States and fitting her would be size 6 1/2.

Curiously, for men's shoes is only one-half a size ahead of the British measure.

If this is muddling, take the French shoe. The Paris measuring system, which is used by most European countries, is based on a size interval of two-thirds of a centimeter.

The International Organization for Standardization, based in Geneva, intends to do something about all this.

26 Countries

It has decided to set up a new technical committee of international experts. Twenty countries have so far agreed to participate. ISO Technical Committee No. 137 will work out of the French Standards Organization, which belongs to the ESO.

The new committee will carry on work done up to now by an expert group of European foot-wear representatives, which has developed a proposal for an international shoe-sizing system called "monopoint."

This system is based not only on foot length but also width which, in expert language, is "the girth measured at the base of the toes."

One of the things the ISO wants to prevent above all is for shoes sized on the monopoint system to be sold alongside existing shoes. The confusion then would be great indeed.

Another complication lies in the fact, disclosed by the ISO, that "a person's left foot is frequently smaller or larger than his right foot."

The monopoint system, which it is hoped, will save the

situation, is based on marking with two numbers. The first number is the size, indicated by the length of the foot measured in millimeters. The second is a percentage expressed as a percentage of the length.

Thus the numbers 240/95 mean a foot length of 240 millimeters and a girth of 228 millimeters, because 95 percent of 240 is 228.

All you have to do is learn your size under this system.

Von Karajan Gets Franco-German Prize

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France.

JULY 13 (AP).—The Prix France-Allemagne was presented to conductor Herbert von Karajan by Culture Minister Edmond Michelet.

The ceremony Saturday was

followed by a concert of Mozart works by the Orchestre de Paris conducted by Mr. von Karajan, its artistic director who has announced that he will leave the orchestra in September, 1971.

The prize is awarded to a person "who has contributed by his work to improving peaceful relations between France and Germany," and Mr. von Karajan was cited for the time he devoted to directing the Paris and Berlin orchestras.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1970

Page 9

House Panel Votes Against SP Repeal

xon Asked Removal of Protectionist System

By Fred Farris
ASHINGTON, July 13.—The Ways and Means Committee voted aside new free-trade proposals today and rejected the Nixon administration's request to repeal protectionist American Selling System (ASP) system of putting duties on imported chemicals.

The committee is hammering out a trade bill in closed session still is considering a general provision in addition to specific quotas on imports of shoes, textiles.

Today's committee vote was not officially disclosed, but one committee man, Rep. Charles Vanik, Ohio, said the panel was "overwhelmingly" against changing the law on the ASP.

Under this system, the U.S. levies duties on benzeneoid chemicals and on other imports with tariffs and prices for equivalent U.S.-produced items rather than on the import value of the imports.

Chairman Resigned

Even as the committee was debating new protectionist measures, the Emergency Committee for American Trade, composed of the biggest names in the business world, was warning the legislation "could touch off a chain reaction of retaliatory measures by our trading partners and the world."

A full-page advertisement in yesterday's Washington Post, the paper declared that quotas would be U.S. household budgets and age U.S. business and agriculture.

The statement said that passage of the protectionist legislation "gravely jeopardizes" a \$27 billion foreign market for U.S. cars, labor and agriculture; ate further harmful inflationary pressures" at home by limiting sign supply sources; "weaken the balance of payments" by entailing America's trade surplus, ered this year to double 1969's billion; "blunt domestic income," to modernize U.S. industry; erecting shields of government actions around certain industries" and imperial jobs of 4 million workers now employed in foreign trade.

The Emergency Committee members include the president of Republic and the board chairman of Motor Co., Boeing Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, General Motors, Xerox Corp., and others.

Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La., said that the decision not to refile the ASP was still tentative, he added there probably is no time for any repeat this year.

The ASP system has been in effect since 1962 and is considered a tool of U.S. protection. Under duties on certain products are on the U.S. wholesale prices, rather than the foreign export.

Under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, the United States would give concessions on its exports if Britain, as promised, eliminated ASP. Among the concessions to be a reduction in European import taxes which discriminated against heavy U.S. chemicals, a reduction by England of its tariffs.

The Nixon administration has indicated that the United States will be giving up \$400 million in imports by eliminating ASP for concessions estimated at \$800 million in exports.

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IBM, BankAmerica Earnings Rise

NEW YORK, July 13.—International Business Machines Corp. today reported a 3 percent earnings gain for the first half of 1970, on a 22 percent revenue gain.

American Can

Second Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 477.22 455.3 Profits (millions) .. 26.21 22.36 Per Share 1.30 1.25

First Half Revenue (millions) 884.7 821.8 Profits (millions) .. 38.47 35.01 Per Share 1.91 1.96

Girard Co.

Year to June 30 1970 1969 Profits (millions) .. 2.06 7.74 Per Share 3.14 8.02

Fiat Renews Pact With Soviet Union For Cooperation

TURIN, Italy, July 13 (AP)—Fiat SpA, Italy's giant vehicle manufacturer, today signed a five-year technical and scientific cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union. The company announced, renewing a previous five-year pact.

Principal areas covered include diesel and gas-turbine marine motors, diesel motors for industrial vehicles and agricultural and other special vehicles.

The Soviet delegation touring Italy will also confer with Olivetti officials and Ente Nazionale Idrocarbur, the state petroleum company.

Chairman Resigned

en as the committee was operating new protectionist measures, the Emergency Committee for American Trade, composed of the biggest names in the business world, was warning the legislation "could touch off a chain reaction of retaliatory measures by our trading partners and the world."

A full-page advertisement in yesterday's Washington Post, the paper declared that quotas would be U.S. household budgets and age U.S. business and agriculture.

The statement said that passage of the protectionist legislation "gravely jeopardizes" a \$27 billion foreign market for U.S. cars, labor and agriculture; ate further harmful inflationary pressures" at home by limiting sign supply sources; "weaken the balance of payments" by entailing America's trade surplus, ered this year to double 1969's billion; "blunt domestic income," to modernize U.S. industry; erecting shields of government actions around certain industries" and imperial jobs of 4 million workers now employed in foreign trade.

The Emergency Committee members include the president of Republic and the board chairman of Motor Co., Boeing Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, General Motors, Xerox Corp., and others.

Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La., said that the decision not to refile the ASP was still tentative, he added there probably is no time for any repeat this year.

The ASP system has been in effect since 1962 and is considered a tool of U.S. protection. Under duties on certain products are on the U.S. wholesale prices, rather than the foreign export.

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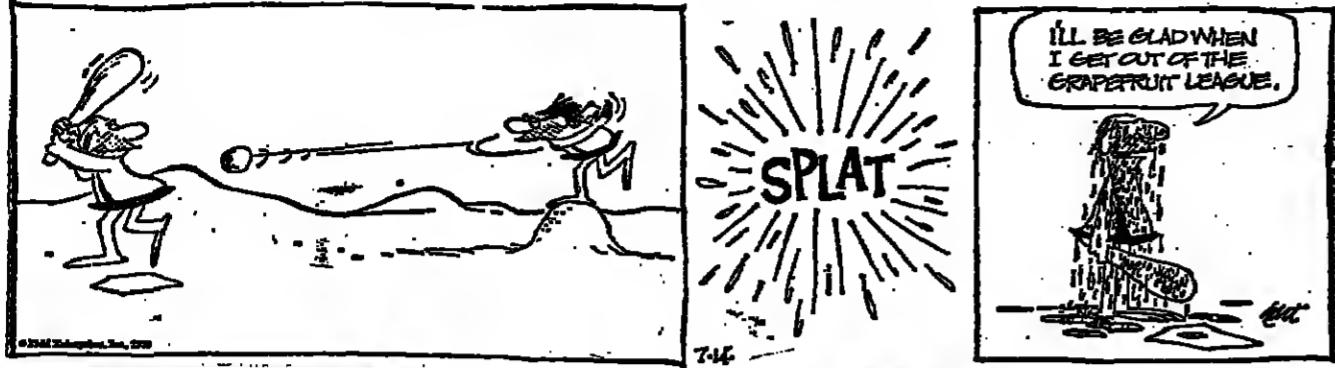
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PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNEE



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



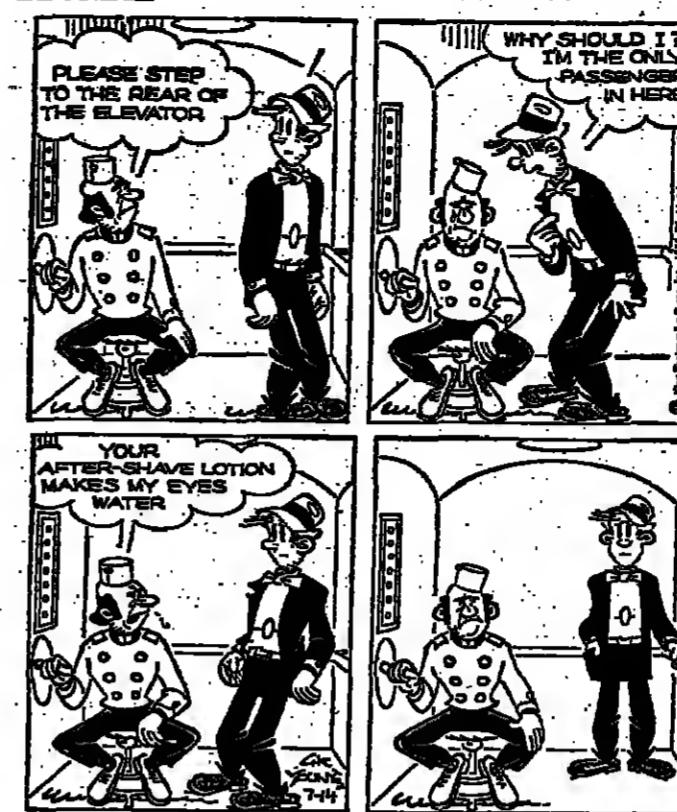
M.D.



RIP KIRK



BLONDIE



BOOKS

THE TAKING OF THE BASTILLE

July 14th, 1789

By Jacques Godechot. Translated from the French by Jean Stewart. Scribner's. 353 pp. Illustrated. \$9.95.

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

HOW much the greatest event it is that ever happened in the world! And how much the best!" So wrote Charles James Fox, leader of the Foxite Whigs (what we should now call liberals—or radicals), expressing the views of most leaders of opinion in England and America. (The counterblast from Burke was yet to come.) And did not Emmanuel Kant, in a remote Königsberg, for once in his life interrupt his morning stroll; and did not the liberal Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt score off his sovereign, Louis XVI, by "the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre" for the king—who had put down in his daily hunting diary for the great date the mere word "nothing"—had exclaimed when the news of the fall of the Bastille finally reached him, "But this is a revolt!" And the duke had retorted (or so his son said later), "Nay, sire, it is a revolution."

When he gets us to France and away from the North and Southern Netherlands and the United States, we are more solid ground. First of all, Professor Godechot is a distinguished institutional historian of modern France, he brilliantly describes the coherence, the loss of nerve, the loss of faith that marked last year of the French royal monarchy. The taking of the Bastille was only the culmination of a terrible six-year reign of terror that had become a pushover by the summer of 1789—as the Boston Tea Party, the Gaspe, and a quick civil war in North Carolina were precursors of Lexington and Concord and George Washington's taking over the siege of Boston.

Luck, of course, played a part. The terrible winter 1788-89 put a strain on forces of order and the state of popular faith in the France was governed then by a wiser, more energetic monarch than Louis XVI to deal with even if we assume that it was well-meaning but feeble. He did not plan a complete counterrevolution in July 1789. France was nevertheless becoming—or was being made—a governable. Authority had been steadily frayed away over years since the victorious peace with Britain, of which the real beneficiary was the infant United States. We still do not fully understand (or at any rate, I do not fully understand) why the oldest dynasty in Europe collapsed. Perhaps the symbolic exile in Versailles a court and government covered a deeper alienation of French people from "the Rest of France." What France needed was men of the capacity of the Meiji leaders in Japan, hundred years ago, or perhaps in reverse as a figurehead when the shogun, Louis XVII, had proved himself unfit for his job.

Sir Denis Brogan, professor of political science at Cambridge University, wrote the review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post. His most recent book is "Worlds in Conflict."

The triumphant Bolsheviks and their French stooges adopted "Red October" as their sacred date, and as far as their revolution had French ancestry, identified with the martyred Paris Commune of 1871.

But the taking of the Bastille was indeed one of the greatest events in history, far more a world event than the shot fired round the world" at Lexington and Concord. For although the American shot was fired first, it was not heard round the world until its echoes resounded from Paris in 1789—the year of the inauguration of President Washington and of the collapse of the millenary French monarchy.

So Professor Godechot has chosen one of the great themes of modern history and, in many ways, his reconstruction of the birth pangs of the modern world in the physically and morally heated atmosphere of the Paris of 1789 is acute and often dramatic. Yet this book is a little disappointing. It suffers from a very bad translation, which is banal at best and often misleading—more unforgivable in a translator who is, I assume, Scottish than in an Englishman or an American. Can nothing be done to raise the standard of translation from French into Anglo-American?

But Professor Godechot himself

CROSSWORD

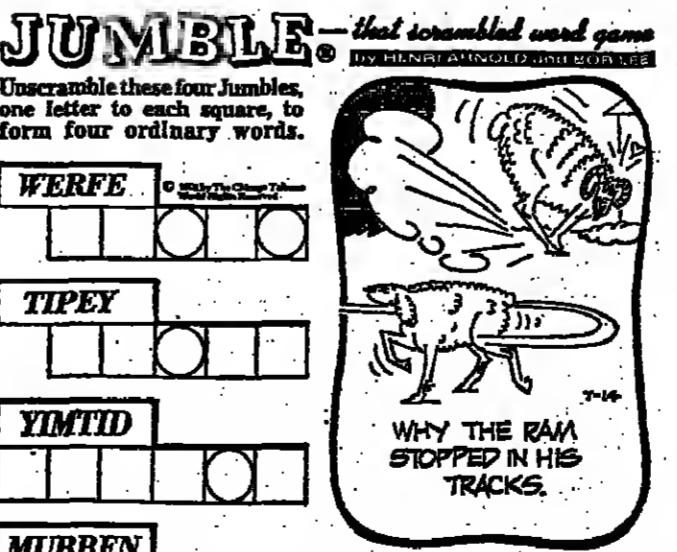
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"OPERATOR, DO YOU KNOW ANY KIDS WHO MIGHT FEEL LIKE TALKING?"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above cartoon.

Not to mention the Jumble.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LEAVE MONEY WHALER AWHILE

Answer: What the robo was turned into after he got married—A LAWN MOWER

Op/1, Col 1-50
Swings at Pitcher After Pitch Hits Him

Tony Conigliaro Has Punch

CLEVELAND, July 13.—In the first game of a doubleheader against Cleveland, Tony Conigliaro belted his 17th home run of the season and Boston went on to win, 6-2.

Now it was the first inning of the second game—which the Red Sox won, 8-2, for a sweep—and Tony stood at the plate real loose. The Indian pitcher was Fred Lasher, a wicked side-arm who, because of his awkward motion, appears to be throwing close to the batter. Usually, at the last split second, the ball hooks away from the batter and into the strike zone.

But on July 4th, Conigliaro had been knocked down by a Lasher pitch. Yesterday, Lasher hit Tony on the body with the pitch and Conigliaro charged to the mound and threw a punch at the pitcher;

Tigers 7, 2; Orioles 3, 13.

Boog Powell hammered across four runs on a home and single

and three more in the ninth.

Angels 6, Twins 2.

Roger Maris triple started a four-run surge in the fourth inning that gave California a 6-3 victory over Minnesota. Jim Fregosi knocked in two Angel runs with a triple and single.

Padres 4, Dodgers 1.

Clay Kirby hurled a three-hitter and Ollie Brown clouted a two-run homer, one of his four hits, to pace San Diego to a 4-1 victory over Los Angeles. Brown's homer was the 100th of the season for San Diego, which hit only 99 in their 162 games last season.

Dodgers 5, Braves 5.

Lee May's 20th homer, a two-run blast to centerfield in the eighth inning, sent Cincinnati past Atlanta, 6-5, for its third straight triumph over the Braves.

May cracked the homer off reliever Pat Jarvis, 9-7, and scored Tony Perez, who started the inning with a single.

both benches emptied and there were some shoving matches. When it ended, Conigliaro was ejected from the game.

Being hit by a pitch is a delicate subject for Conigliaro. He was nearly blinded when hit in the left eye by a Jack Fisher pitch in a game against California in 1967. For a while, it was thought he could never play baseball again; Conigliaro returned to the game last year and this season is batting over .300.

Once Tony left the game, brother Mike Conigliaro hit a homer, as did Rico Petrocelli, Tom Satriano and John Kennedy as the Red Sox took three of the four-game series with the Indians.

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Computer Is Now All-Star Machine

NEW YORK, July 13.—There's this about computers: they'll usually tell you more than you want to know.

After tallying up the final vote for starting batters in tonight's major league All-Star baseball game at Cincinnati, the computer kept going:

Write-in votes were cast for 41 players, in addition to the 96 on the printed ballot.

A total of 52,383 fans wrote in the name of Rice, Carty, the Atlanta Braves, and scribbled 40 other names 877,618 times.

Voters at 150 baseball parks major and minor selected precisely the same starting teams as did voters who picked up ballots at 75,000 retail stores and mailed them in. But all mail voters cast more write-in ballots.

The goal was to make something like 26 million ballots available. Since human brains couldn't possibly process such a flood, balloting had to be made as simple as possible. That meant printing lists before the season started.

Everybody knows what happened: Guy like Rice, Carty and Al Kaline got left off. Rod Carew picked up an insurmountable early lead in the competition for the second base spot on the American League team, then was incapacitated by injury. In the National League, Tim McCarver got a lot of votes although an injury kept him idle for almost two months.

All-What?

Not one of the three leading hitters among American League outfielders—Alex Johnson, Roy White and Tony Oliva—was chosen. Instead the voters picked headline personalities—Frank Robinson, Frank Howard and Carl Yastrzemski.

Many of the voters don't follow the game closely enough to be aware that a Carew or a McCarver was hurt. Others were not for the men enjoying the greatest success this year but for personal favorites like Robinson or Howard.

This was especially noticeable in the National League vote. Carty made it through a write-in campaign spurred by the publicity he got when he was leading both leagues with a batting average of over .400. He ran third to the re-doubtable Hank Aaron and Whitey Herzog the Well-Beloved.

Willie is an unmitigated sweetheart, but he is a .275 hitter. He crowded out Jim Hickman, 342; Roberto Clemente, 340; Clarence Gaston, 323; Bobby Tolan; Art Shamsky, Pete Rose, and a raft of others. All-What game?

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Art Buchwald

Bookish Big Brother

WASHINGTON. — The most important thing to remember this year is not to look back... because Big Brother is catching up to you.

The latest Orwellian news to hit the American public is that Treasury Department agents representing the IRS are visiting public libraries to check out books readers are taking out.

The investigators are interested in anyone who has borrowed books on explosives, but their interest also includes anyone who might be checking out "militant and subversive" publications as well.

The checks have been confirmed by the IRS, and a spokesman said: "As far as I know it's just routine. The only thing special is some librarian complained about it."

It's good to know the IRS is concerned with the rights of its citizens. But at the same time



it's going to make those of us who use the public libraries think twice before we take out a book.

I can imagine a scene at the Milwaukee County Public Library:

"Miss Philpot, my name is Sophie and I'm a Treasury agent with the Internal Revenue Service. Have you noticed anything suspicious around here lately?"

"Suspicious?"

"Anyone taking out any funny books?"

"Let me see. Someone borrowed Robert Benchley's collection yesterday."

"I don't mean that kind of funny. I mean books about explosions, stuff like that."

"Come to think of it, Harold Flemington took out 'Chitty Chitty Bang Bang' and hasn't returned it yet."

"Chitty Chitty Bang Bang, hump? What does this Harold look like? Does he have long hair?"

"Oh yes."

"Sloppy dresser?"

"I should say so. He comes in here without shirts on. You don't have a duplicate of his library card do you, Miss Philpot?"

"Yes, I do. He lost his and we had to issue him a new one. Here it is."

"Humm, very interesting. He took out 'The Little Red Fire Engine' on May 6th, 'Three Little Pigs' on May 20th and 'Joan of Arc' on June 12th. Has he never talked politics with you?"

"Not really. He's only nine years old."

"Well, keep an eye on him. Do you mind if I go through your files? Who is this Phillip Crestwood who took out 'The Gun of Navarone' on April 12th?"

"He goes to Columbia University."

"Does he, does he? I notice on July 1st he took out 'Gone With the Wind'."

"Is there something wrong with 'Gone With the Wind'?"

"Don't you recall the burning of Atlanta?"

"Of course. I never did like Phillip Crestwood. He forgot to return 'Thunder Out of China' last winter and he was fined."

"Well, Mr. Crestwood is going to go into our little computer. These people always make tiny mistakes that trip them up. Being a member of the public library might result in Mr. Crestwood's downfall."

"Are you going to go through all the cards?"

"If you don't mind, Miss Philpot. Unbelievable as it may sound to you, Trotsky learned everything he knew from the Odessa Public Library Branch No. 2."

"I don't care a straw for your newspaper articles, my constituents don't know how to read," said Tweed, "but they can't help seeing them damned pictures."

Harper's circulation tripled during Nast's anti-Tweed campaign, and when Tweed escaped from jail and fled to Spain in 1873, he was captured there by men who recognized his face from Thomas Nast's cartoon.

Thomas Nast popularized the Tammany tiger, the Democratic donkey, the Republican elephant, and the bearded pink-cheeked image of jolly old Saint Nick; he is remembered less for the symbols he invented than he is for the men and evils he so passionately attacked.

The Two Sides Of Cartoonist Thomas Nast

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (UPI). — No Republican has ever fed his party's faithful redder meat than the cartoonist Thomas Nast.

America had been shaken by a long and brutal war, its cities were in turmoil, its politicians on the take, the urban poor were rioting, and now policemen were shooting marchants in the streets.

It seemed to many, Nas included, that the nation's glorious past had somehow been forgotten; that good old fashioned patriotism had fallen out of fashion. So he began to tour the country honoring America while viciously attacking Communists, Democratic politicians, and the evils of the New York press.

The year was 1868. His weapons were 32 brightly colored, bill-board-sized cartoons.

Nast's road show—it opened in New York and then moved on to Boston where it died—was called "Thomas Nast's Grand Caricatures: A Series of Thirty-Three Grand Historical Paintings." The works, displayed as a moving panorama, were accompanied by a semi-serious lecture and appropriate patriotic songs.

Five of these historical caricatures, in mildewed disrepair, were discovered in 1950 in a barn near Morristown, N.J. The Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon then bought them and restored them. They will be on view through August in the Granite Gallery of the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Stirring Scenes

They are filled with swords and horses, with stirring scenes of battle and much homage to the flag, but in spite of all their bombast they are not much to look at. Thomas Nast at best was never more than a mediocre painter, but luckily he knew it. Once his rousing road show closed he turned again to the medium he had mastered, the precisely focused black and white political cartoon.

He drew for Harper's Weekly, the most popular publication of those pre-electronic times.

Some of Nast's cartoons drip with patriotic syrup, but his finest works are laced instead with the coldest kind of rage. Nast was at his best, his cartoons were most effective, when he found an enemy worthy of his hate.

Between 1868 and 1871, the municipal debt of New York City increased by \$70 million, so spectacular was the public thievery of that band of New York politicians led by William Marcy Tweed.

Tweed, the boss of Tammany Hall, was a champion of the urban poor, a popular politician, and a man of boundless greed. He liked fine food and parties, fine clothes and diamond stickpins, but was fonder still of land. Within a few years he became the third largest holder of real estate in New York City.

He appears in Nast's cartoons as a thief, a pagan emperor, a bald and hatched vulture squatting on New York. When at last he went to prison, he blamed his fall, correctly, on Nast's sustained attack.

"I don't care a straw for your newspaper articles, my constituents



An 1871 cartoon by Nast, entitled "The American River Ganges." The alligators are supposed to represent Roman Catholic priests.

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No Mercy

He was not a man of mercy. A radical Republican, he fought to save the Union and to liberate the slaves, to destroy political corruption and the power of the Ku Klux Klan, and be righteously condemned America's treatment of its blacks, its Indians and its immigrant Chinese.

Nast battled against evil, but hatred fueled his fury, and though he fought intolerance, he was a bigot, too.

One large painting, now at the National Collection of Fine Arts, shows Columbia, a lovely lady in a flowing Grecian gown, begging freedom for her blacks. A dozen are included in the painting. A Boston paper of the time described these ugly idiosyncrasies as "a crowd of the most abominable little darkies." They will make the modern viewer wince.

Though high school history books speak proudly of Nast's destruction of Boss Tweed, rarely do they show us Nast's hatred of the Irish and of the Roman Catholic Church.

Tweed's Gifts

The Tweed machine was Democratic and heavily Irish Catholic. Not all the moose that it stole was spent on diamond pins. Morton Keller, in his biography of Nast, writes that "the Tweed Ring made its avarice politically palatable by acts of conspicuous charity to its poverty-ridden constituency. Tweed gave \$50,000 to aid the poor in the winter of 1870-71. Under his aegis the state legislature made appropriations to private charities: between 1869 and 1871 \$2,250,000 went to (usually Catholic) schools, orphanages, and hospitals."

Though a century has passed since Thomas Nast campaigned so ruthlessly for honesty and tolerance and freedom, Americans are still protesting the sort of Negrophobia his Abolitionist cartoons encouraged. We like to think his kind of anti-Catholicism has faded from our present, but Italian Catholics, less confident, are still marching in New York.

At 79, Rose Kennedy Wants a New Image



Mrs. Rose Kennedy

"People think that all I do is go to church because that's when the photographers know where to find me, and the rest of the day they don't see any sign of me. But I'm going to change my image. I'm going to Europe again and I'm going to be seen coming out of a night-club. Or I'm going to be in a bikini on the Riviera next time."

This is Rose Kennedy, the still-elegant and vigorous widow of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and mother of the assassinated President John F. Kennedy, and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, quoted in a six-page Life magazine cover interview as she approaches her 80th birthday. Rose adds, "You'd be surprised. I'm tired of that other image. But better not make it too relishing. Teddy might not like that. Teddy wants to be taken seriously." Teddy, of course, is her only surviving son, Sen. Edward F. Kennedy.

Mrs. Kennedy still plays golf in the 80s and remarks "anybody could be good with 40 years of practice." She also swims and says she wants to take up speed-reading to get through lots of books. She says she tries to keep busy and happy, having "made up my mind that I wouldn't allow it (my grief) to conquer me... God will not give us a cross heavier than we can bear..."

CONGRATULATIONS: To Salvation Army Captain George Twitchen, 43, who claimed Sunday a world record for reading all 27 books of the New Testament in 19 hours and 22 minutes. Captain Twitchen took sips of honeyed water to keep him going during the non-stop reading at Hounslow Citadel in London. The reading raised 45 pounds (\$108) to equip the Citadel's Sunday school with New English Bibles.

AND CONGRATULATIONS: To Steven J. Nel, 30, who claimed a world record here at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, after gobbling down 50 1/2 bananas in 10 minutes. Declared the winner of a banana-eating contest, tubby Mr. Nel rushed outside and disappeared for a moment or two. "I entered for the sake of sportsmanship and enjoyed it, but please no more bananas," he said. Second was a 17-year-old schoolboy, Robert Gillespie, who ate 33 bananas.

Jimmy Durante was reported "feeling fine" yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Santa Monica, Calif. The durable 77-year-old comic collapsed after he left the stage at the Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas Friday night. His physician said the cause was unknown.

Time magazine is at it again. Last week it was an ungracious attack on bears. This week it may have gone too far in calling dogs the cities' "most obnoxious minority group." Dogs, said Time, are the city man's worst friend. They chew children, attack people and dirty streets, hurling "street and sidewalk alike into messy booby traps for pedestrians." What's more, they are not only a nuisance, but they "give humans tuberculosis, create allergies and cause assorted eye and intestinal infections." It listed the dog population of Mexico City at one million, London at 700,000, New York at 500,000 and Tokyo at 280,000.

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